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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 13, 1894.

The Wenther To-day. For the District of Columbia, Marvland, and Virginia: Fair; northerly winds; slightly warmer.

44444

Canvass for The Times!

ways to do it. Show copies to your friends. and let it work: Talk about it everywhere, it is an interesting topic; Ask the merchants, all of them, big and small, if they advertise in it: Send news to it that might be printed.

Take an Interest in It Every Way.

TIMES ADVERTISING PAYS.

Some papers are large, but there is such a thing as too much advertising, and sometimes they have been known to have too much, Some circulations are large, but some large circulations are not profitable for the advertiser; the paper doesn't go to the right place; it doesn't go to the home. The women spend nine-tenths of our money, and they are the persons, bless them, whom we ought to advertise to always, no matter what our business whether the sale of shirt waists, or carpet tacks, or newspapers. The Times has a home circulation; the women are interested in it. So are all the members of the family. They pore it over from beginning to end, They preserve it. Hence its value as an advertising medium. It brings results.

ON OUR HANDS; AN ELEPHANT.

Two brief items of news recall the present situation of one of Hon, Collis P. Huntington's enterprises. He would much desire the refunding of the debts of Pacific railroads. He would make a few millions by the operathe Commissioner of Railronds, announces that he is opposed to the foreclosure of the there is nothing for Congress to do but to do exactly as Mr. Huntington wishes, which is very lie notice the fact that Mr. Huntington is will- placed upon her by her state or country! ing to give \$100 to help the industrials, sothrough he can probably afford to pay it.

METHODS DEVIOUS ENOUGH. It will be well for the advocates of postal telegraphy to understand what they are fighting. Possibly they know already; but the methods of the Western Union monopoly, which are the practice and perfection of lobby ing in Congress, in state legislatures, and in congressional districts for a score of years, are almost beyond comprehension. They are frequently beyond finding out. This monopoly not only familiarizes itself with every motive and condition of Senators and members, and of the friends of Senators and members, but it is prepared, with the expenditur of almost no end of money if occasion should require, to defeat in convention or at the polls any man who dares really to oppose its

All this has been understood but vaguely in the past. The Times proposes that it shall all be understood clearly, in detail, elaborately, continuously, every day, if necessary. It proposes that the friends of postal tele graphy shall know who their friends are, if if they have any; and who their enemies are will also appear from time to time, and these must take the consequences. Perhaps the consequences will not be serious, for the special interest, the monopoly requiring favors at the hands of Congress, knows how to protect its friends as well as defeat its enemies. But at least the news shall be printed this time. It is a new kind of postal telegraph

WHAT IS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEO-

When good people diffe as widely, as undoubtedly LEADING WOMAN good people differ, concerning woman suffrage, it is an infallible indication that profound misunderstanding of the question pre-

valls somewhere; and as the question of woman suffrage is a question vitally affecting the welfare of the whole people, it is the duty of every male and female citizen of the United States to give it a dispassionate, unprejudiced hearing. Truth is brought out only by hearing every argument that can be urged either for or against any proposed public measure. Nothing so plainly indicates an ignorant crude mind in a man or a woman as refusal to listen to new or unfamiliar ideas. That the newspapers of this country are now willing to publish arguments concerning woman suftrage is proof that the people of the United States are now willing to read these arguments, and that the people are at last willing to read is one of the strongest possible marks of growing intelligence in public opinion. It is therefore, with pleasure that I comply with the request of the editor of THE TIMES to say a few words regarding the probable effect upon the country of the success of the woman suffrage amendment in New York

To understand the ultimate result of the enfranchisement of all the adult, sane, noncriminal, non-pauper, tax-paying female citinens of New York, it is necessary, first, to understand what is the American principle of government. Strangely enough, very few Americans seem to have the faintest conception of what this peculiar principle is. I call it a peculiar principle, for, as it is expressed

in the American Declaration of Independence it is absolutely unique. No such published basis for government ever before appeared in

the history of human experience, edi. There have been many governments before which rejected the divine right of kings or emperors, but here we have an entirely new foundation, in the declaration that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed: that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it."

Now any logical person need but ask him self or herself what is the only method by which consent to government can be manifested in order to see at a glance the full significance of the American ballot. It is, in itself, simply a symbol of justice, a sign of recog-

nition of the individual's right to express consent or dissent in regard to governmental affairs. It is a standing recognition that 'taxation without representation is tyranny," and that all who are taxed are entitled to at least a voice in regard to the choice of their representatives. It is an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the individual. To confer this badge of sovereignty is to bestow upon the individual a national honor, a mark of national dignity. Its bestowal signifies that the individual upon whom this honor is conferred is not only to be recognized the world over as capable of self-government, but also

promoting and preserving the public good. Thus it will be readily seen by every thoughtful person that the possession of title to exercise the American franchise is the highest honor the United States can bestow, and, conversely, to withhold such right, duty, or privilege is proof that those from whom it is withheld are deemed neither capable of selfgovernment nor fit assistants in the task of securing political order, peace, happiness. and prosperity. Hence, the possession and non-possession of the ballot inevitably divides the people of the United States into two classes, namely, the people who are publicly honored and the people who are publicly dis-

as a worthy assistant in the sacred duty of

honored. Now if those who were thus honored were a caste composed wholly of the educated, the thoughtful, the wise, the industrious, the temperate, the honest, the moral, kind, and good; in a word, if it were a caste of character there would be no fault found with such dis crimination on general principles, though even such an establishment of caste is unconstitutional. But what is the dividing line in the United States? Who are sovereigns and who subjects? What is necessary that one may consent to one's own government and have a voice in the affairs for which all are taxed and in which all men are equally in-

terested? Incredible as it must seem to every reason ing person, the chief qualification-the only, qualification agreed upon by all states and territories without exception-demanded of the individual upon whom the United States confer the highest honors is, to be a male person! Some states discriminate more and some less, some do and some do not exclude the vicious, the pauper and the idiot male person, but with one small, one new, and one partial exception every state and territory in this reputedly civilized country excludes women! Behold the class catalogued as unfor self-government published in the Tribune Almanae of 1893:

Persons under guardianship, aliens, minors, bigamists, polygamists, Indians, Chinamen, cions, robbers, forgers, counterfeiters, perurers, embezziers, illiterates, lunaties, convicts, infamous criminals, traitors, idiotsand all women!

Here we have a published list of all the distinuored, into whose category are forced tion: consequently it is easy for him much to the mothers the sisters the wives the daughdesire the refunding. Gen. Wade Hampton, ters of every household in this republic. And yet men hold women responsible for lack of influence for good over their sons! the inlien on these roads; and it would seem that | fluence of mothers whose sons know that the whole body of American men refuse to count the opinions of women! She must, indeed, agreeable and pretty all around. One of the be a rarely gifted woman who can exert good news items of vesterday also brought to pub- influence under such enormous disadvantage

The first result of the enfranchisement of Mr. Huntington, but if his refunding bills go respect which must come to any state which to be so severe on my northern brothern called, proceed East. It is a large sum for women in New York will be the added selflifts its mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters | They are fine fellows, but they are never with out of the criminal and idiot class and recognizes them as a part of the self-governing peoply. The second result will be the increased intelligence of women which must accrue from the knowledge that they are expected to know something about public wel-

The third result will be the growing com radeship, the increasing mutual respect between men and women, as women increase in breadth of knowledge and thus become more truly helpful to themselves and to all others. And the ultimate result will be the same

ncrease of public good which attends every substitution of honesty for dishonesty, of truth and sincerity for falsehood and hypocrisy. Every celebration of the American Declaration of Independence is, at present, an act of national hypocrisy. The enfranchisement of the women-the female people-of New York will be a grand move toward restoring harmony between American profes sions and American practice.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY. HITS-OR MISSES.

It is suggested that Judge Caldwell, before eaving the bench to coquette with Presidential nominations, should keep steadily before him the example of one Gresham. lately of Chiengo.

Senator Hill is out of politics-out of in ome-tax polities, that is to say.

It now remains for Carl Browne to discover that all gail is divided into three parts,

Spring is foun I in the almanaes all right. Make no mista :e about it, I am a Democra just as much as ev ...- D. B. Hill,

Hon, Billy Mason is ambitious to succeed Mr. Cullom, and he is organizing debating clubs in Chicago for the purpose,

Thus far Gen. Lew Wallace has secured bu one member for his band of forty American immortals.

It has been observed that Judge Bradley will be entitled to the damages if ever the ease is ended.

It cannot truthfully be said that the swelling in the President's foot is due to his extensive use of it in kicking out hold-over Republicans. Have another one with us. Governor Tillman: things are getting dull again down your

Mr. St. Gaudens might design a few decollette mermaids for the Navy Department while

It would be just like us all to come out o this trial sympathizing with the man. Comptroller Eckels is in Boston helping Secretary Morton exterminate the gypsy

The Democratic party is disappointing to Hon. Frank Lawler as well as to Hon. Carl

As Mr. Holman seems likely to be returned to Congress, he is rather sorry that he began to advocate \$4,000 salaries for Congressa Col. McClure takes his desk in the Philadelphia Times office after an absence of seven months. And how things will hum in the Philadelphia Times office now.

It is said that poker players are "looking to Europe;" but many of our local celebritie

want to know what is the matter with Chamberlin's

Carl Browne, the marshal of the Coxey army, will pale into insignificance as a talker after he is once brought in contrast with the

No local humorist has yet thought to remark that if there is not a new Coon in the Columbia Athletic Club there ought to be. Most of the New Jersey towns seem to have gone Republican; but, then, New Jersey is a

foreign country. James J. Corbett bought a house, sailed for Europe, and was mentioned as the co-respon dent in a divorce suit all in a single day.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke will probably not succeed in securing an office from this ad-

Advices from the Third Congressional district of Ohio are that Major Rathbone, lacking a large sized barrel, is still drawing

heavily on his brains. On the whole, I am rather pleased with the

way my speech has took.—D. B. Hill. The condition of the Democratic party is very much improved at the close of Don Dick-

inson's third day in Washington It is inferred that Col. Perry Heath will succeed as editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. He has not vet announced that he will hew to the line.

If Hirsch Harris, confirmed by the Senate as melter and refiner at the mint at Car-on, Nebr., is the son of Senator Harris, of Tenne Col. Breekfuridge would like to know

whether there are not some members of the Union League Club of Chicago who live in glass houses themselves It required nerve on the part of the brave

little actress to break her engagement with Howard Gould. The Columbia Athletic Club has long wanted Alexander Grant for its president.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Senator Stewart expressed no surprise at the refusal of the Mexican government in advance to accept the Wolcott resolution providing for the coinage of Mexican silver dollars at our mints. It was to have been expected, he thought, and neither Senator Wolcott, the other silver Senators, or himself were sur-prised at the declaration.

Of course, as there was money in the colu-

age of silver dollars for the Mexican mint, it was natural that they should desire to retain the monopoly for themselves. The resolution was sentimental largely, and as little had been expected from it there was little disappointment at the result.

The Democratic members of Congress from New Jersey are not very cheerful over the late elections in their state, although most of them claim that if the Wilson bill is pased in time it may produce very different results in the Fall congressional elections.

Mr. Dunn, of the Elizabeth district, which

went heavily against his party, claims that the result is attributable to Republican and the result is attributable to depublican and protection at terrorizing over the industrial situation. It was what we would anticipate in any community where a number of people had been out of work and the party in power richtly or wrongly, get the blame for it. Mr. Geissenhainer, of Freehold, which disart. Gerssemanner, of Freedom when dis-trict held Democratic, was inclined to ascribe the results in Newark, Jersey City and Eliza-beth to local causes, and thought it indicated nothing as to the Fall.

John O'Neill, the contesting Missourian, who finally succeeded in having his claims in the Joy district recognized by the suffrage of of the House after several weeks of campaigning by his friends and buttonholing and telegraphing by himself, has gone straight off and gotten photographed with his most win-ning smile and state-manlike expression. If you go along photographic row on Pennsyl-vania avenue below the Metropolitan hotel unlike the rest signed with an autograph so ambitious that it covers nearly one-half the portrait. Apparently Mr. O'Neill is making the most of the bonor which was not appa-rently "thrown upon him."

A couthern Democrat said bitterly vesterday in speaking of the northern defection in this party: "Well, I'm glad of it. Let them us. Their motto is certainly 'Rule or Ruin,'

Hon, Richard Parks Bland wants free coinage of silver bullion and absolutely nothing else. He is tired with compromises, with substitutes, with sentimental expressions of opinion, with resolutions informing Mexico that if she is tired of making a good seigniorage or other profit out of the manufacture of Mexican silver dollars we will help her, and, in short, against everything that does not give the owner of a certain amount of silver the privilege of having it coined into legal

tender money.

He expressed himself also yesterday as the expressed nimsel also yesteroxy as being opposed to the Meyer bill, which prac-tically accedes to the suggestion in the last two paragraphs of the veto of the seigniforage bill, and authorizes a bond issue to protect the reserves if the silver seigniforage is coined

Three from Town Topics. Dax-There's a great man who hits me for tenner every week. Max—God, how much greater he'd be if he

Editor-in-Chief-Whom have you sent to criticise the art exhibition?

City Editor—The Turkish bath reporter. Dixon-How do you remember what your wife wants you to bring home? The a string around your finger? Perkins-No; I cat a brace of her amateur

Nothing Else on Earth. Old de Whishers-I have had my life in sured for \$50,000 in your lavor. Is there anything else I can do to please you?"

Mrs. de Whiskers (his young wife)—Nothing on earth, dear.-Judge.

AT YOUR GATE.

My darling! My darling! My darling! Do you kn w how I want you to-night? The wind passes, mouning and sunrling, Like some evil ghost on its flight; On the wet street your lamp's gleam shine

redly. You are sitting alone-dld you start As I spoke? Did you guess at this deadly Chill pain in my heart?

Out here where the dull rain is falling, Did you hear the sad voice that was calling Your name as I paused by the gate? It was just a mere breath-ah! I know, dear, Not even Love's ears could have heard; But, oh! I was hungering so, dear, For one little word.

Do you think I am ever without you? Ever lose for an instance your face! Or the spell that breathes always about you, Of your subtle, ineffable grace Why, even to-night, put away, dear, From the light of your eyes though I stand I feel as I linger and pray, dear. The touch of your hand.

Once again with its wonted caressing It soothes my deep wound like a balm; once again with an exquisite blessing It hushes my grief into calm; And all the dear charm of your prese My darling, is with me again, And takes, like some mystical essence The sting from my pain.

h, mel for a word that could move you Like a whisper of magical art! love you! I love you! I love you! There is no other word in a heart. Will your eyes that were loving still love me?
Will your heart, once so tender, forgive: Ah, darling! stoop down from above me

-Barton Grey in Commercial Advertiser.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

Barrett's Hamlet is at times the strongest thing that be does. It is, as the critics have said, a new Hamlet in certain scenes, although his conception of the character is not different in essentials from the others of men who believe the prince's insanity feigned. He shows this belief more clearly in his action, and has added business to aid in showing it. His mocking of Polonius is made more effective than by others. He has his listeners to the conversation between Hamlet and Ophelia show them selves visibly to Hamlet and to the audience e are more or less matters of opinion, and are not the acting of the man. No one should dispute that at times he reaches very nearly a perfect rendering of the lines. It is studied, entirely restrained, and yet forcible, and it is

But we may say all these things and yet not pronounce him a great Hamlet. I do not think he is that. His entire ability to restrain himself at all times, and the lack of any one moment where he, as Hamlet, feels Hamlet's temporary passions, prevent his action from at any time rousing strong enthusiasm. In the minor matters of stage business, or

the matters which ought to be minor I be lieve be makes grave mistakes. Hamlet, if it is anything, is sufficient unto itself. It is sublime tragedy. Now Mr. Barrett adds touches which savor unpleasantly of melo-drama. For instance, in the last scene Hor-ratio gives the dying prince his father's pic-ture to look at. In the scene between the prince and the queen the picture of the dead king is round his neck. The other picture is a small cabinet-size picture, almost I had said a photograph. He compares the two and throws the new king's likeness onto the floor and stamps on it. When he comes in again in a few moments he stamps on it again. Now, is that divine tragedy?

WHY MARRIAGE HAPPENS NOT TO BE IN FAVOR

Marriage does not at present enjoy the universal favor which so ancient and admirable an institution merits. Every sensible young fellow knows that the best capital to start life with is a discreet and amiable wife. Young men of intelligence and ambitious purpose regard marriage as a prudent investment as well as a matter of romance. Young women, however (according to the New York Press), are not always actuated by such economic principles in matrimony. It would seem that they have a fixed and romantic standard whereby they measure men and reject those unfortunates who do not come up to its re-This is a system that is certain to meet with disappointment. The ideal man-hood that is taught by the novelist and preached by the playwright exists only in faucy.

"We have not progressed," says the Press, in the rapid pace at which our sisters advanced within the last century. Since she gained educational emancipation, woman has gained educational emancipation, woman has developed with a celerity that was quite unex-pected. She is no longer satisfied with whiskers and gallantry in one who aspires to her companiouship. Men are doing their uther companiouship. Men are doing their at-most with what powers heaven has given them; but, try as they may, it is often difficult to keep the pace to which the new and lively intelligence of women has set for them. It is possibly for this reason that young women who do not perceive in matrimony that achievement of ambition which was formerly achievement of arbition which was formerly the object of feminine hopes have recently adopted the babit of beginning an independ-ent career. They no longer wait patiently and dully for the arrival of a Sir Lancelot, who may hever come, but regard marriage as an incident, not a necessity of life. They have discovered in the various professions a crain employment for the instinct of antiertain employment for the instincts of senti-ment and perseverance that used to be less

rait for the coming suitors who are worthy to wear their favors. They are not compelled to matrimony as a means of setting a home, but by their own industry and skill can estal-lish the lares and ponates for themselves. The reason why they do not get married is not through any unusual lack of rot ance in them, but because men do not always come up to their requirements. In their recent de elopment, women have not surrendered ro-nance, but they have gained common sense. not a man as well as a gentleman.

SUCGESSFUL IN EVERY WAY.

The Printers' Co-operative Paper at Omaha, Nebr.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: vpe-casting machines was the dire the present co-operators working upon the krening News of the city of Omaha. When the machines came it threw upon our city about furly
men to live as best in y might in a community
where work at their trade was then almost at a
standstill. Something had to be done to relieve
the actual necessities of these men. Some rew
left the city, but others were forced to remain.
From the latter a nucleus was obtained, which
became a basis for the birth of the Evening
News.

We had no capital, but so apparent was the
opportunity that we had little difficulty in reniing a small plant upon our future prospects.
On the 7th of March we issued our first paper,
and the way it has gained in circulation and acvertising patronage gives us abundant assurance of our utilimate success.

To be true to our interects and the great workingman's or pecule's party, of which all of us
have the below to be members, the nine men
who started our paper formed themselves into a
co-operative company, to share allies in the
success of failure of our enterprise. Here are

who started our paper formed themselves into a co-operative company, to share allike in the success of failure of our enterprise. Here are two daily papers in Umaha besides ours, one Republican and the other Democratic in politics, and so great is their personal antagonism that a "long suffering" people have gladly welcomed the advent of a third party only, which is free from personal antagonism.

The personal antagonism.

The personal of the Evening News company is as follows Grant W Kenney (the only member of the company not a primer) is a fairnat of labor and a delegate to our Central Labor Union from the assembly to thich he beloads Mr. Kenney is a telegraph operator and a firm advocate of the reform which retours using F. Nedry, our managing editor, is well known throughout the West. He is the president of the Nedraska State Federation of Labor. the ugness the West. He is the president of the Nebraska State Federation of 1 a 50. The other members of the 1 cen by News Co-operative Company, who are also its directors, are 1. Bri tot. F. S. Lorion, George W. Harvel, V. B. Kinner, W. P. Fuwer, htt, and it. B. Hentaing, Your correspondent has the honor to be the local dilloc.

editor.

We propose to issue a duily paper for the masses, of which we are a part, and we further process to fill a position in western journalism which has been the decam for years of the 70,000 Populist resident in Nebhasia. Never before until now in the history of this city has there is the market been a time when a fearless advocate of the principle of equal rights could expect to live against the aniaronism of the two well-catalished old party papers located here. The telegraph franchises being controlled by others all competition has been shut out. The other daily papers, ordinarily at enmity, are a unit in keeppapers, ordinarily at enmity, are a unit in keeping out competition. K. F. Gilder.

Wants to Know. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIE: Please explain why the entire edition of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute will have to be expurgated before the report sees the sight of day. A READER OF TOUR PAPER. [Because the reports of two professors con-tained matter which was of an agnostic char-acter—hp.]

Should Charge 2 Cents.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I wish your paper godspeed, but candidly I think you should charge 2 cents for it and let there be a chance to pay the printer. However, if you hold to the penny we will have to take two papers and mail one out as a missionary. Yours, truly, J. R. Jackson.

Fishball Fights. "The little mermalds and merboys never have any snow under the ocean, do they, mamma?" said Jacky, "No dear," I sup-pose instead of snowball fights they have fishball fights, eh?" said Jacky.—Harper's

She-"No, it can never be. I do not love you enough to be your wife. But, before you go, I want to ask one favor." He (deject-edly)—"Weil, what?" She—"Please do not marry any one else,"—New York Weekly.

The Case in Washington Society. It is bard for us here, says the New York Press, to understand the absorbing interest in the Breekinridge trial which all classes of so ciety in Washington manifest. A lady who

arned from a moustaid to me yesterday: drinking tea, half a dozen of us, drinking tea, half a dozen of us, has just returned from a month's visit in Washington said to me yesterday:

brought in the evening paper. Of course everybody reads every word that is printed, but the case is not generally discussed it society. As soon as that paper came in our hostess tried hard to hide how badly she nostess tried nate to note now early some wanted to get rid of us. She couldn't read the paper before us, don't you know, but she didn't want any other member of the family to get hold of it until she had read it. So she deliberately concealed it under a sofa pillow. Then she became so absent-minded that we all went away directly. Of course, it was a very ill-bred proceeding, and I've crossed her off my list, but I thought it very indicative."

A PICTURE OF THE GREED FOR GOLD

"He saw I was a mean-looking fellow, but e trusted me."

I said this to myself while I held the gentle man's horse. The cart was full of peaches. Presently some of the boys hailed me. They wanted some peaches.

"Stand back!" I said. "The man told me to take care of 'em. He trusted me, I should like to have some of 'em as bad as you, but they can't be touched. He give 'em in my charge, and you can't have a peach." With that they began to yell and hustle me; out I hit right and left and drove them off. "You have good pluck, my boy," said the owner of the cart. "I saw how well you behaved, and here's a dollar for you." My

eyes stood out,
"A whole dollar!" says I. "Yes; do what you please with it,"
"I'll make another dollar with it," said I. "It make another solar with it," said I.
The man had been looking at me intentity.
"If you want a home," he said, "I think I can give you one. Jump in the wagon. I want a spunky, clever boy who can learn to make money and look after his employer's I went with him, and from that day was

like a son to the man who had so strangely become my benefactor. When I was 21 he died and left me \$10,000. With that I traded, speculated, grew rich-rich enough. I thought, by the time I was 25 to marry sweet Lilly West.

If Lilly had been my only love!
Gold was the rival of my wife. I wanted
oney, money, money, tally loved me, but I
ras engrossed in business and had no time At times I almost forgot I had a wife, I began to grow avaricious. I was haunted for fear Lilly was wasteful and extravagant. I looked at her purchases with suspicion. I cut down the expenses of the houshoid. "Do you really need two servants?" I asked

er one day.
"I don't know that I really do," she answered, for she was always anxious to

"I am afraid I cannot afford it," I said. "Then I will dismiss my housemaid," she After awhile I begradged her the cook. How slyly this passion steals upon the soul! It is like a deally frost that benumbs all the faculties but one—the craving, the utter long-

use. Lilly grew like the flower for which she was named—white and waxen. She seemed a burden to me. If I were only alone, I thought, how much richer I could get. Finally, I told her that she was a burden. She learned to fly from my presence, and at last craved the protection of a relative. My wish was granted. Now I could save! I shut up all the house but one room. Pe e looked askance at me. At last I was tak

ave, for I recovered. I wandered round the neerless rooms, and one day, all of a sudder cheeress rooms, and one day, all of a sudden, like a ray of light from the upper world, it flashed upon me what had made them so. I remembered my benefactor's happy home and now he had first trusted me, though I had fallen among thieves. Was this the way and now he had first trusted me, though I had fallen among theeves. Was this the way to repay his generous confidence?

And Lilly, she had been the child of his dearest friend, and I had, after making her my wife, driven her away. The recollection of her sweet, pale beauty fired my heart.

"And yet she is mine," I said. "Shall I send for her? What—to abuse, mistrust and starve here. Never!

I cailed for my money and had it laid upon the table before me, and then came a mighty struggle. I rolled the bills together and then threw them across the floor. "Lie there, curse of my soul?" I cried. "Lie

there till I have conquered myself; aye, if the there till I have conquered myself, aye, if the victory is not won till you are rotten!"

I shat that room and sealed it up. For one year I tolled like a penniless man. By constant exertion I placed my basiness on a successful footing and began life a new man. It was only another phase of the mainly, y friends said, but I knew what I was doing. if I proved myself a changed man; and, woman-like angel-like, she said, yes.

Well, she came. On the day of her return I opened the scaled door. The bank notes lay where I had flung them. I took them up with the prade of a conqueror, and placing them in her hands, said.

"They are no longer my tyrants. Use them is you will."

Now I am a man, redeemed from the common of coverage.

of covetousness. I can look on my wife out a pang of regret, save that I should caused her to suffer. I think of my good benefactor without shame JOHN M. DEPONAL

BERING SEA DECISIONS

Made By a Tribunal of England and Amer-

ica and a Third Politician. There was no necessity for the adoption by the British Columbia legislature vesterday of the resolution praying the Queen to withhold her consent to the seal legislation until some arrangement had been made with the United states for a settlement of the claims of the scaling vessels captured by the United States

prior to the modus vivendi.

As a matter of fact, the United States gov rament has already agreed to the creation of a commission that shall schulleste these hims. The subject came theore the Paris ribunal of Accitation as the result of one of the treaty actions. The stipulation was that if the tribunal found that the United States and no authority to express jurisdiction over lering sea, and consequently had no right to nake schures prior to that time, the tribunal sould, investigate the circumstances of each citure of a British vessel.

It was not to assess damages, nor even to It was not to assess damages, nor even to pass upon the question of the liability of the United States to the owners of the vessels, but simply to report what is known legally as fladings of fact, such as the location of a ves-sel at the time of science relative to the threefile limit, the value of her cargo, and such

This was done, and the result was the aggregation of claims against the United States for about \$2,003,000. While the United States government was not technically bound to pay these caims, it has been desirous from the beginning to give effect to the spirit as well as the letter of the arbitration, and, therefore, as aircaly stated, it has agreed to submit these claims to the adjudication of a special commission, which will be composed of representatives of the United States and Greek Reliab with a their nation hidand Great Britain, with a third nation holding the balance of power in the decision.

"I Am Sorry."

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.-When sentence was pronounced this morning upon William H. Griffith, of Tonawanda, convicted of manslaughter, the prisoner created a sensation in the courtroom by walking across the room to where the widow of the murdered man sat weeping, and kneeling before her, said: "Mrs. Emerson, I am sorry I killed your husband," in a broken voice,

For a Quarantine.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.-The Omaha Board

of Health to-day made arrangements to quar-antine Gen. Kelly's army outside the city and vaccinate every man. Several cases of small-pox have been brought to Omaha by tramps in the last few days. Mckane Having a Hard Time. New York, April 12.—For the second time

within a few weeks Judge Lacombe, in the

United States circuit court, has denied a mo-tion for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Compensation of Marshals.

Representative McRae, of Arkansas, has Intro fuced in the House a bill to regulate the com pensation of marshals, attorneys and commi sioners of the United States. It fixes the compensation of such officers at \$4,000 per annum, while the clerks of courts are to be paid by fee, as now, United States marshals are to receive in addition the fees in civil cases brought before them.

FOUND VERY GUILTY.

Jack the Slasher Convicted on Four Coun and Remanded for Sentence.

District Attorney Birney yesterday mornng concluded the case against George Taylor, alias George Jones, who as "Jack the Slasher," amused himself during the past

Winter in keeping feminine and, if the truth be acknowledged, masculine hearts in tremu lons vibration. When brought into court, "Jack" dropped into a chair and assumed an attitude as list

less as it was picturesque, and this graceful posture was maintained throughout the court proceedings. The courtroom was crowded with sensation-seekers, and it was observed that the feminine department of life was well epresented. In his argument before the jury, Mr. Birne

In his argument before the jury, Mr. Birney conceded that the defendant was not of sound mind, and that the question at issue was as to the capacity of the man to distinguish right from wrong. Mr. Birney then briefly discussed the testimony rendered, and contended that "Jack" knew he was committing wrong in entering Mr. Holland's house.

At the conclusion of the District Attorney's argument, Judge Cole delivered a liberal and comprehensive charge to the jury. In which argument, Juage Cole delivered a liberal and comprehensive charge to the jury. In which he explained the charge in the indictment, for housebreaking, and asserted that the only question to be determined was as to whether the prisoner had mind enough at the time of the crime to form the intent to steal.

The judge held that partial insanity was no evense for crime pulses the criminal set held.

excuse for crime, unless the criminal act held the relation thereto of cause and effect, and in this connection he read the instructions given the jury by Judge Cox in the Gultean In conclusion Judge Cole considered that

captured goods in his possession tended to the theory that he was conscious of commit-ting was

insane impulse or the act of a wicked mind The jury retired at 11.45, and thirty-five minutes later returned a verdict of guilty as indicted on the second count of the indict-ment, that is, breaking into Mr. Holland's house at night.

The verdict was heard by "Jack" with seeming indifference, but en route to the pris-oners' pen his features brightened with a smile as of relief.

smile as of relief.

The maximum penalty to which "Jack" is liable is ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary, and as four other indictments confront the unfortunate, it is safe to predict that he will not be seen in the theater of his misdeeds for another decade.

The four indictments which have been consolidated by Mr. Rirney per convenience of trial, charge the "slasher" with breaking into and robbing the houses of James C. Malcolm, Amanda A. Wall, Robert H. Young, and Floyd T. Frost on the 27th of August, 1893, January

T. Frost on the 27th of August, 1893, January 28, 1894, October 15, 1893, and November 5, 28, 1894, October 15, 1893, and November 5, 1893, respectively.

Mr. Malcomb, Mrs. Wall, Mr. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Frost testified as to the breaking into and robbing of their houses, and to identifying their property, which Detectives Weedon and Burrows and Officers Easby and

Weedon and Burrows and Officers Eastly and Low testified had been recovered from the prisoner, who admitted taking the same from the various houses.

No evidence was submitted in defense, but Mr. Taylor moved that all the cases except that of Mr. Frost be taken from the jury, as-serting that no entry by the defendant had been shown. This motion was overruled by

Judge Cole then instructed the jury as to such case separately, and at 2.25 the jury re-At 4,30 the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all four of the indictments. He was re-

WALTER PARKER DROWNED.

He and Three Companions Were Rowing and the Boat Capsized.

manded for sentence,

James Walter Parker was drowned at 4 clock yesterday evening near the south end of the Aqueduct bridge while out rowing with Louis F. Clipper, F. G. Foxwell, and Roderick A. McDonald.

Early in the afternoon the four young men hired a boat from the boathouse of Frank B. Passeno, on Water street, in Georgetown, and rasseno, on water street, in deorgetown, and rowed quite a distance up the river. On their way back Parker offered to take the place of Clipper, who was rowing, and as the two went to change places the boat, a narrow, double-seated outrigger, capsized, throwing all four men into the water, Parker, being a good swimmer, immediately struck out for the shore, while the other three held on to the boat and called for their companion to return.

He replied: "I'm swimming for my life for

rary entertainment was given last night at the Typographical Temple, under the auspices of the ladies of the G. A. R. Grant Cirspices of the ladies of the G. A. R. Grant Circle, No. 1, and Encampment 23, of the Union Veteran Legion There was a host of young and old present, and dancing and refresiments were freely partaken of. The success of the affair is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Reyce, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Keogh, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Cardella, Mrs. George, Mrs. O'connell, Mrs. Houghtaling, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Engle, and Mrs. Pine, Messrs. Byron W. Bonney, Andrew Geddis, Silas S. Lincoln, John T. Brady, Joseph W. Shively, Thomas J. Spencer, and Orville D. Thatcher, and Prof. Cardelia and his orchestra.

and Prof. Cardella and his orchestra. Mckane in the Supreme Court. Robert H. Griffin, of counsel for John Y. McKane, the convicted Gravesend politician, has filed in the Supreme Court a brief in opposition to the motion made on behalf of Warden Durston to advance the hearing on McKane's appeal from Judge Lacombe's de-cision, refusing him a writ of habeas corpus

ending an appeal from the court which con-The Senate Committee on Commerce granted a hearing yesterday to persons interested for and against the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. Mr. Thurber, of the New York chamber of commerce, and Mr. Eirken-dahl, of the Maritime Association, spoke in opposition to the bill, and Cot. Phil Thomp-

son appeared for its promoters. Fell Down a Shaft. Willie Johnson, a white boy, 13 years old, living at No. 2621 Bell street, Georgetown, fell down the elevator shaft in the building at No. 3209 M street northwest yesterday, and was taken to the Emergency hospital. Be-sides several cuts on the head he was injured internally.

J. B. Brewer, captain of the watch at the Government Printing Office, fell from a car on H street at 11.15 o'clock last night, sus-taining serious injuries to his head and fracturing his left arm. He was taken to the Emergency hospital for treatment.

Gold for Europe. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received notice that about \$2,000,000 in gold coin would be required for export next Saturday, about half of which would be drawn from the Trensury and an equal amount from the New York banks.

Coinage Committee.

It is the present expectation of Chairman

Biand to call a meeting of the House Commit-tee on Coinage for next Wednesday, to con-sider the free coinage bills pending. He ex-pects that the members of the committee now assent will be here by that time. Another Abandoned Infant. About 9.30 o'clock last night a colored fe mule infant was found in the vestibule of the house at 19 K street southeast, and was taken

to St. Ann's infant asylum. Celebrated At Boston. Boston, April 12.—The Young Men's Demeratic Club of Massachusetts observed the anniversary of the birth of the patriarch of the party, Thomas Jefferson, by giving a rousing banquet at the Quincy house to-day.

SPEND THEIR MONEY FREELY

The Western Union Is Compelled, in Order to Beat Postal Telegraphy.

\$100,000 BEAT HILL OF COLORADO

Congressman Sumner Suffered Similarly in California-How a Woman Provented s Favorable Report by Keeping a Member

Away-Friends of Reform Watching.

The opponents of the postal telegraph, which is now so much a topic of general popular agitation, are beginning to scent their danger, and their usual train of loobyists and retainers, who are customarily on the spot here, have exhibited new life and are more than customarily watchful lest any move looking to a favorable report of any of the postal telegraph bills or, least of all, the passage of any one of the bills, shall be made accussfully.

The advocates of the bill will have during

this session, as in all former sessions, a bard fight before them. They realize that, however, and are preparing for it. But it is doubtful if they realize to what extent the opposition goes, and to what devicus resorts it will apply itself whenever it becomes neces-Apparently the only antagonism sary. of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the postal telegraph bill arises from the appearance of counsel, like Judge Dillon or old Dr. Green in his day, before one or the other of the committees. Now and then some lobbyist, high or low, does a little work on the outside of the mmittee room. But apparently the chief

antagonism is merely in the well-prepared speeches which counsel or officer of the comspeeches which counsel or officer of the com-pany deliver to the committee.

The real and active work goes on underneath, however. The bill doesn't usually get out of committee. This is true for various reasons. Many Senators and members are affiliated with corporations. Some of them are retained by the Western Union in their various localities, and many others are in the employ of corpora-tions closely affiliated with the Western Union, and consequently the influence of the telegraph monopoly is almost omnipresent and omnipo-tent. Of course, these Senators and members have no interest in forwarding any postal telegraph bill, and it is sometimes easy for them without being observed to impede its being reported and certainly its being passed. This is the chief reason why so many postal telegraph bills have never really seen the This is the eniet reason why so many postal telegraph bills have never really seen the light of day, and this is the reason why it has never been known just how Congress stood upon the question. The matter has really

never been known just how Congress stood upon the question. The matter has really never come to a vote.

There is this other fact, and it seems all potent in the case of Senators and members who might be inclined to favor a postal telegraph proposition. It is the fear of the Western Union. There is ground for this fear, Years ago when Hon. Charles A. Summer, a member from California, fought for a postal telegraph bill as hard as anybody has ever fought for one since, he was promptly kept at home the next time he ran: and it was unquestionably by the expenditure of large amounts of Western Union money. Some have thought the sum as high as \$1,000,000. In the Senate similarly, Mr. Hill, of Colorado, was several years ago a warm advocate of the postal telegraph. A very bitter fight was made on him for renomination, and he was finally beaten. It was \$100,000 of Jay Gould's money that did it: for Charles Gould's money that did it; for Charles
Francis Adams, then president of the Union
Pacific, was known to say that it was not
Western Union money, the \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$\text{id}\$\$\text{union}\$ that was known to have been placed in a Denver bank
and to have been checked out to the members
of the Colorado besidature for the nursous of of the Colorado legislature for the purpose of beating Hill, but it was Jay Gould's

These are the customary expedients re-sorted to by the Western Union, not merely to prevent any postal feligraph bill from com-ing to a vote, but to see that its advocate, who really fight for it, are left at home. Now who really light for it, are left at home. Now and then it seems hard to prevent a favorable report. A story commonly in use in the last Congress and universally believed because it emanated from one of the Western Union lobbyists, was to the effect that the telegraph able report was not made by the committee and there was great danger of it if all the members were presents, took pains to have a members were presents, took pains to have a woman, in whom one of the members was interested, lavite him away to some interest-ing oceasion just at the time when the posta-telegraph bill was coming up for a favorable report. So the report was benten, and if the woman did not secure a good sum of money from the telegraph company, which the West-

it was probably her own fault.

The present bills have a very large follow-The present only and a very large follow-ing and many warm defenders, as it is a re-form demanded by the great mass of people as for many years before. But it has also been found so easy for the special interest to defeat the general that some way is always found by which the postal telegraph bills have been delayed or beaten altogether. It is rumored however, that those interested in rumored, however that those interested in the bill are intending to watch the progress of this legislation this session and to see who are the friends of the inessure and who its

enemies.

The Nicaraguan canal question is receiving some attention at the hands of the House Committee on Railways and Canals. It has been discussed by the committee at its last two meetings and the opinion was expressed two meetings and the opinion was expressed that the subject was properly within its juris-diction. A bill giving the government a hand in the control of the affairs of the canal is now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and a resolution will be presented in the House by Representative Hudson, with the sanction of the committee, asking that the bill be taken from the Com-merce Committee and referred to the Commitmerce Committee and referred to the Commit-

tee on Raiiways and Canals, Two Bicycle Accidents. Brent Trumble, living at No. 1121 South Caroline avenue southeast, while riding a bicycle near Twenty-seventh and L streets northwest at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was run over by a delivery wagon of Little-field & Alvord, driven by a colored man. His

right leg was broken.

At 4 o'clock yesterday evening as Charles
Hutchison was riding down the hill on Fourand-a-half street just above Pennsylvania
avenue he collided with a herdic at the bottom of the hall, which were treated at the Emersence head; which were treated at the Emergency hospital.

Robert Parke Back Again.

For some reason unexplained at the time or since Mr. Robert A. Parke, passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Washington, was replaced by Mr. Colin Studds, of Mr. George W. Boyd's staff. The arrangement was only temporary, as it is announced that Mr. Parke has been reinstated in his old posiart, rarke has been reinstace in also du posi-tion. This well-known gentleman was con-gratulated by hundreds of friends yesterday. They expressed their delight at seeing him back again because of their belief that it was a mistake that he should ever have been away even for a month or two.

The highest record of arrests made by post office inspectors in any one month was almost reached last month. A statement prepared at the Post Office Department shows that the total number of arrests made in March was 137, three less than any monthly number yet attained. The arrests included eleven post-masters, four assistant postmasters, three letter carriers, one mail carrier, one railway postal clerk, twenty-five burglars, and ninety

In Honor of Speaker Crisp

Representative Strans, of New York, gave a dinner at the Arlington last night in honor of Speaker Crisp. Those present besides Mr. Straus and Judge Crisp were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Gresham, Senator Patrick Walsh, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Representatives C. E. Breekinridge, T. C. Catchings, Benton McMillan, A. B. Montgomery, E. J. Dunphy, W. D. Bynum, Charles Tracey, and Mr. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan.